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THE REFLECTOR.

RULES FOR A PROFITABLE SABBATH.
From an old Periodical.

In the first place. Watch and pray, as you value your souls, against a spirit of carelessness and indifference in religion. Remember that the life of a Christian is a life of self-denial. It is a race—a pilgrimage—a warfare! Its exercises are described by wrestling, striving, watching and the like. And of all drones in the world, drones in God's hive are the least deserving the approbation of the Church, and the most under the frown of heaven. The Scripture probably contains no expression of displeasure more impressive than that which is addressed to the Laodiceans. On this very subject—"So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot,—I will spew thee out of my mouth." Yet it is astonishing how we may be beguiled into such a frame of mind. The commonness of religious exercises—the attractions of the world, and above all, the corruption of depraved nature, have a constant influence to produce this awful indifference. And few greater evidences can be afforded of it, than the neglecting the worship of God in his sanctuary, or carelessly trifling with the morning of the Lord's day.

Secondly. Rise early. Your enjoyment of the Sabbath, and your attendance upon the worship of God in the morning of it, greatly depend upon this. If you have much to do before you can unite with God's people in his house, the time of your rising must be arranged accordingly. A lazy, sluggish professor, who can satisfy himself with consuming the best part of the morning in bed, is but ill prepared for the service of his Maker in the course of it. And scandalous it certainly is to any one who names the name of Christ, that a man who would rise for a sixpence, at almost any hour on any other day in the week, should shut his eyes on the morning of a Sabbath, when God is calling to him from heaven, and be lulled by the devil to sleep.

The conduct of the wicked, who can rise at any time and unite in a party of pleasure—the conduct of heathens, who are waiting the rising of the sun in order to pay the earliest adoration to him as soon as he makes his appearance; in a word, the conduct even of Satan himself, who is always on the alert, to destroy, if possible, the comforts and souls of men, is a sufficient reproof to such individuals.

Thirdly. Endeavour to enjoy a good Saturday evening. It was the custom with the Jews to have a season of preparation previous to the duties of the Sabbath. Their Sabbath began at six in the evening; and at three in the afternoon began the preparation. God grant us that anxiety for the enjoyment of the Sabbath which will lead to a preparation for it, as far as we are able;—and a good frame of mind on a Saturday evening will seldom lull a person to sleep or make him indifferent about the worship of God on a Sabbath morning.

Fourthly and lastly. Think of the rapid approach of death, and endeavour to realize to yourselves the views and feelings you will then have of what you have been, and what you have done, and what you have left undone, when you are just going to give in your account unto God. It is a lamentable fact, there are not a few in our churches and congregations who are all their life long planting thorns in that pillow upon which at last they must lie down and die; and none are doing this more effectually than the careless and the slothful. "Ah," says one on a death bed, "that I had been more actively engaged in the service of God!" "O," cries another, in the anguish of his soul, "that I could but live my time over again! What a different person would I be! O the sins I have committed—the duties I have neglected—the Sabbath I have murdered!" But it is in vain!—He is just on the borders of eternity; and all the wealth of worlds can neither purchase him a respite from death, nor afford him an opportunity of retrieving his condition forever! "O, that they were wise, that they would consider their latter end."

"IT IS FINISHED."

The above words were spoken by the Saviour, at the termination of his mediatorial sufferings. The mission on which he was sent was then closed.—The Jewish dispensation had come to an end, and that more glorious one of the New Testament had commenced.—The types and figures were lost in the thing prefigured. A glorious era was ushered in which enabled all to participate in the blessings of the new dispensation. The partition walls were thrown down, and all were invited to be one in Christ. The Gentile was as eligible to the privileges and blessings of the gospel as the Jew. Purity of heart and

life was all that Heaven required. A wide and effectual door was thrown open, and the invitation was universal, to partake of those spiritual enjoyments which were within their reach. These blessings were purchased by Christ our Redeemer. When he said "It is finished," the work of redemption was accomplished; the atonement made, and the path to glory rendered so plain that the simple and unlearned need not err therein. For these blessings let us be grateful, and render to God a tribute of thanksgiving and praise.

New England Herald.

THE SEA.

"The sea is His, and He made it." Its beauty is of God. It possesses it in richness of its own; it borrows it from earth, and air and Heaven. The clouds lend it the various dyes of their wardrobe, and throw down upon it the broad masses of their shadow as they go sailing and sweeping by. The rainbow laves in it its many colored feet. The sun loves to visit it, and the moon, and the glittering brotherhood of planets and stars; for they delight themselves in its beauty. The sunbeam returns from it in showers of diamonds and glances of fire; the moonbeams find in it a pathway of silver, where they dance to and fro, with the breeze and the waves, thro' the live-long night. It has a light, too, of its own, a soft and sparkling light, rivaling the stars; and often does the ship which cuts its surface, leaves streaming behind a milky way of dim and uncertain lustre, that which is shining deeply above. It harmonizes in its forms and sounds, both with the night and day.—It cheerfully reflects the light, and it unites solemnity with the darkness. It imparts sweetness to the music of men, and grandeur to the thunder of Heaven. What landscape is so beautiful as one upon the borders of the sea? The spirit of its loveliness is from the waters, where it dwells and rests, singing its spells, and scattering its charms on all the coast.—What rocks and cliffs are so glorious as those which are washed by the chafing sea? What groves, and fields and dwellings are so enchanting as those which stand by the reflecting sea.—*Token.*

MISCELLANY.

[FROM THE HARTFORD MIRROR.]
FORT BRADDOCK LETTERS.
NO. IV.

"Speed Malice, speed! the deer's hide,
On faster foot was never tried."

A war between the French and English settlers, on their respective frontiers was at this time on the outbreak as it was termed; several log houses of remote adventurers had been burned. The Indian tribes had been enlisted upon the one side and the other, and the news was constantly coming into the Blasted Tree, (as Van Tromp's proprietary or land patent was termed) of Indian scalps and massacres.

One evening as he sat alone, thinking of the approaching troubles, and devising plans of security, a Negro domestic came into the room, and presenting him the letter of Du Quesne. He read it over with the utmost interest. Troubled as he was to provide for the security of his numerous dependants, and exposed as he was to sudden inroads of the hostile Indians, he remembered his promise of support, and resolved to redeem his pledge, at any other time he would have gone himself; but to be absent at present would be desertion, and might be followed by the ruin of the settlement. Those who had settled in the neighborhood, had families which they could not leave, and were of a capacity not adequate to the undertaking. The members of his household were of a motley character, and yet those only could he employ. Of them, there was but one on whose desperate spirit of enterprise, and perfect fidelity he could rely; but he doubted his prudence, and most of all his means.

There seemed no alternative. "Shadrack," said he, calling to the Negro, who soon made his appearance, "look for Weshop, and ask him here."

Van Tromp resumed his meditations, and tried and rejected a thousand contrivances for his friend's escape, when the door again opened, and the Indian warrior made his appearance. His hair was cut close, except a tuft of jetty black which stood upright, on the top of his head. The skin of a rattlesnake was twisted round his neck, his feet were guarded with moccasins, ornamented with beads, and a wampum belt was over his shoulders. He wore round his waist the Indian cincture, and had his girdle. He was what they termed a friendly Indian, and lived occasionally in his family, not as a domestic, much less a slave, for, to a state of servitude, it is doubtful whether a genuine North American Indian was ever reduced, or is indeed capable of being reduced. The motions of this being were more free than those of the master of the mansion. He went and came at

any hour, and consulted his own wishes as to the frequency of his visits, or the length of his absence. He had been rescued from his enemies, on one occasion, by Van Tromp, and the men of his plantation, and ever afterwards displayed, in its full force, the principle of Indian gratitude. His fixed features seldom betrayed the working of his passions, or any vicissitudes of feeling. Upon this occasion, he continued standing, because it suited his convenience, and listened with his characteristic silence and indifference, to the nature of his commission.

Van Tromp wrote some letters to gentlemen of influence, requesting their interference in postponing the trial, till every means could be used in discovering the truth, and assured his friend that he would soon come to his assistance. The Indian took time thoroughly to comprehend his employment.

Whether he there advised any better plan than the one proposed, is not certain; but it is certain he never delivered the letters, not even the one for Du Quesne. A stranger even might think loud in Weshop's presence, without the least danger that his confidence would be betrayed; and might talk to him a week, without obtaining an exchange of privacy. This trait was not peculiar to him; the red man never whistles and sings in the woods; his steps are noiseless, and his presence unexpected; indeed to the first settlers of the country, alarming.

The messenger now made immediate preparation for his journey. He had just eaten, yet he set himself to despatch another enormous meal, to which he was urged, not by appetite, but by calculation, and loading himself with provision departed so sluggish and dull, that he seemed little likely to reach the end of his journey, much less to return. No one questioned him and no one missed him.

What were his adventures through the wilderness were never known; and his route was conjectured, only from subsequent conduct. It was about 12 days afterwards he presented himself suddenly in one of the streets of New Amsterdam, near the government house, just before the hour when a meeting was to be held of the Governor and his Council. His entrance into town had not been observed; and he had the advantage of claiming to have come from any quarter, or any tribe. The Indians, partly civilized, who lived in the neighborhood, were seen daily; but a genuine inhabitant of the wilderness, is always, in a populous place, an interesting spectacle, particularly (as upon the present occasion) to the boys and the rabble.

Weshop stood with his bow in his hand, and his bundle of arrows at his back, stowed in a long basket or quiver, made of splinters; his face gave no expressions of wonder and curiosity. Hundreds were gazing at him as he leaned against the railing that led to the door, and were surprised that he took no notice of the spectacle, which to him must be so new. He preserved his impenetrable stupidity, and was the only one of the multitude, who appeared indifferent even at the idle gaze of which he was the object. They tempted him to show his skill with his bow, but an owl in the day time could not be duller in the day time at taking a hint. The council at length convened; the Governor made his appearance, and was followed by Weshop into the house. He knew the governor by the respect that was shown him as he passed. The door keeper would have stopped the intruder, but it happened that the subject of the present meeting involved some Indian difficulties; and the Governor's Dutch fancy had already converted Weshop into an Indian ambassador, the rather on account of his silence and gravity, which the whole Dutch Council greatly admired. The Governor took some merit to himself, for the discrimination with which he could direct the diplomatic character. The wary Indian made a few signs, which the Council, after the Governor's hint could at once interpret, and which they agreed were full as intelligible, as any Language which a foreign ambassador should venture to use. They complimented the natural sagacity of the Indian character, which had directed them to choose any envoy not likely to commit himself by talking or betray himself by passion. The Secretary of the Council who was a learned man, took occasion to remark, that in regard to the establishment of a boundary with the Indians, it would probably end in a question between the *status ante bellum* and the *uti possidetis*. Enough seemed done for the first interview. Weshop was recommended to the jailor, not as a prisoner, but as a guest; for none of the Council thought of inviting his *sansolatte* excellency to dinner; and there was no eating house at the public expense, but the jail. It is hardly proper to say that the deportment of Weshop won upon the jailor, so as to gain his

confidence, but it certainly checked every hint at precaution. He was accommodated in the chimney corner, where he sat by himself, and smoked a Dutch pipe that the Governor had given him. He went out but once or twice during the afternoon, and wandered then no further than the jail door, where he stood smoking when the jailor locked up the rooms after furnishing the prisoners with their evening meal.

The jailor and his family, were in the habit of retiring early. They gave Weshop a blanket, and left him in the kitchen to repose before the fire.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HORRORS OF A RETREAT.

[The retreat of the British army under Wellington from Coimbra took place early in the Peninsular war. Threatened by Massena with an overwhelming force, his Lordship was compelled to evacuate the greater part of Portugal, and to take up the formidable position of the Torres Vedras, which saved his army.]

The evacuation of Coimbra, (the Bath if I may so call it, of Portugal,) is present to me now, as though it had occurred but yesterday. I see the immense population—men, women and children, of all ranks and of all ages—pouring out at an hour's notice, through the Lisbon gate of the city, and rushing upon a journey which not one in five of them could hope to accomplish. It was little to have abandoned home and property; to have set forth on foot, (for the army had seized all conveyance,) and unprovided in a long and rapid march through a distracted, ravaged, lawless tract of country, if to have suffered this was much, the trial was still to come. I saw these multitudes, spens with travel and hunger, reach towns in which every hole—every shed—was filled with troops. I saw families upon families, yet new upon their pilgrimage—not yet so tamed and beaten down by suffering as willingly to carry their daughters into the guard-rooms of an infuriated soldiery; I saw them lying (for even the churches were filled with our sick and wounded) unsheltered all night in the field and squares; waiting, with feverish restlessness, the appearance of morning, as though new light, repose apart, would to them be an accession of new strength.

The vast column rolled forward on the high road to the capital, collecting the population of the country over which it passed. Behind were left the weak, the aged and the dying; and some few wretches of profession, who tempted by the hope of gain, took their chance, (& lost it,) of mercy from the enemy. But though every step over which the mass advanced gave addition to its numbers, there were drains at work, and fearful ones too, to counteract the reinforcement. Cold dews at midnight, burning suns by day, scanty provisions, and fatigue unwonted—these ministers did their work and especially among the females. Towards the close of the second day's march the women began to fall rapidly. At first when a girl grew faint, and unable to proceed, her sister would stay by her. This feeling however, was not fated to last long; soon the sister dashed desperately forward; to sink herself, and meet her own fate some few leagues further on.

I saw one company halted between Leiria and Pombal, which must have consisted of eight hundred or a thousand individuals. These people came from the neighborhoods of Coimbra and Condeixa; some of them from as far up as Mongualde and Vizeu. There were girls of fourteen or fifteen, clad in their gayest apparel—their only means of carrying, or, as they said, of 'saving' it.—There were old men and grandames; peasants, male and female; friars, artisans, servants, and 'religieuses.' After travelling, most of them, more than fifty miles on foot, and passing two or three nights in the open air, they were lying upon the banks of the river, waiting for the sunrise, as I rode past them. I never can forget this scene; and yet I feel that it is impossible for one to describe it. The stream, (I believe it was a branch of the Mondego,) was dark and swollen from the effect of the recent rains, and it rushed along between the willows which grew on either bank, as though sharing in the hasty spirit which animated every object about it. On the road which lay to the right of the river, troops and fugitives were already in motion. It was just dawn when I came up. A light breeze was half clearing off the fog from the surface of the water. I saw the living figures imperfectly as I approached—all white and shrouded, like spectres in the mist. The light dresses of the girls were saturated with wet.—Their flowers and feathers were soiled, drooping, broken. Their hair—(the Spanish women are remarkable for the beauty of that feature,) their dark long hair, hung neglected and dishevelled.—Their feet, which cardinals might have kissed! were in many instances, naked, wounded, bleeding. And, worse than all

their spirit and strength were gone. Of those whom I saw lying on the banks of that water, a fearful proportion lay there to rise no more. And yet many had gold and jewels; but gold could not help them. And their loveliness remained, and they looked in eloquent, though in mute despair, upon British officers who passed by—and yet those men, who would have fought knee deep for the worst of them, could not help them. I overtook, after this a beautiful girl of fifteen, travelling alone—out of the high road—from the apprehension of insult.

This girl had been separated from her friends in the general confusion. She had money and diamonds to a considerable amount about her; and had accomplished half her journey, but felt unable to proceed farther. She begged, on her knees, for a horse—for any conveyance; to be allowed to travel near me, with my servants—any where and how, to be protected, and to get on. I had not the means of aiding that girl. I could not help her. Every Englishman had already done his utmost. I had then three women under my protection. I see the figure, the tears, the countenance of that girl, at this moment. I thought at one time that I must have stayed and been made prisoner along with her. I could not carry her in my arms. I could not leave her; no man could have left her to her fate. Fortunately an officer came up, who was less encumbered than myself; and she was provided for. And in such way, (and in ways a thousand times more dreadful,) great numbers of women got to the capital. They escaped for a time the lot of their friends and relatives; but eventually, what was to be their fate? What if I saw these women afterwards—women born to affluence—reared in the very lap of luxury and softness—what if I saw many of them begging in the public streets of Lisbon? I did see them in that state; but it is a subject that I must not dwell upon. *Blackwood's Magazine.*

COMFORT AND CARES.—"All human situations," says Franklin, "have their inconveniences; we feel those that we find in the present, and we neither feel nor see those that exist in another.—Hence we make frequent and troublesome changes without amendment, and often for the worse. In my youth, I was passenger in a little sloop, descending the Delaware; there being no wind, we were obliged when the ebb was spent to cast anchor and wait for the next.—The heat of the sun was excessive, the company all strangers to me, and not very agreeable. Near the river side, I saw what I took to be a pleasant green meadow, in the middle of which was a large shady tree, where it struck my fancy I could sit and read, and pass the time agreeably till the tide turned. I therefore prevailed with the captain to put me ashore. Being landed, I found a great part of my meadow was really a marsh, in crossing which to come at my tree, I was up to my knees in the mud; and I had not placed myself under its shade five minutes before the mosquitoes, in swarms, found me out, attacked my face, and legs, and made my reading and my rest impossible, so that I returned to the beach and called for a boat to come and take me on board again, where I was obliged to bear the heat I had strove to quit, and also the laugh of the company. Similar cases in the affairs of life have often fallen under my observation."

Connexion of the Atlantic with the Pacific. Says a Bogota paper, "The topographical Commission appointed to examine the obstacles which oppose the opening of a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific through the Isthmus of Panama, have informed the government that in their opinion one considerable difficulty has vanished, in the discovery that the two seas have the same level; but notwithstanding this, they consider the enterprise as not very easy to be accomplished. The present mode of communication would perhaps be preferable. The navigation of the river Chagres being improved by the means of steam-boats, and a road constructed from Cruces to Panama, which is scarcely seven leagues and can be made passable for carriages, the course to the Pacific would be very short."

OLD WINE.—At Bremen there is a wine cellar, called the Store, where five hogsheds of Rhenish wine have been preserved since the year 1625. These five hogsheds cost 1,200 francs. Had this sum been put out to compound interest, each hogshed would now be worth above a thousand millions of money; a bottle of this precious wine would cost 21,799,480 francs, and a single wine glass 2,733,803 francs.

Mr. Forsyth has been elected a Senator from Georgia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Senator Berrien, as Attorney General of the United States.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By an arrival at New York, London papers have been received to the 24th ult.

Accounts from Bucharest to the 30th of September, say that the treaty of peace was ratified by the Sultan on the 20th Sept. and in consequence the Turkish troops are evacuating Guirgevo, which is to be occupied by the Russians. The Russian army will begin to withdraw on the 27th October, and in the first place it will evacuate Adrianople, as the Porte has undertaken by that time to fulfil the first term of the commercial indemnity. The Russian garrison of Bourgas and Sizeboli, it is said, will occupy those places for another year, even if the Russian army has re-crossed the Balkan. Since it has been known for a certainty that the principalities will have an independent government, and will cease to be abandoned to the arbitrary domination of the Ottoman Porte, joy reigns every where, and lauded property has increased in value.

Plan of the occupation of Turkey.—A private letter from Wallachia gives interesting details of the force with which the Russian government intend to occupy Turkey: with the exception of a single corps, it appears that the whole of the Russian army employed in the operations of the war in Europe, is to remain on the Turkish territory till payment of the indemnity has been completed. The head quarters of Count Diebitsch will remain at Adrianople; Count Pahlen will occupy Wallachia with 12,000 men; and General Kisselew, Moldavia, with 8,000 men; General Roth is to remain with his corps between the Danube and the Balkan; and the third corps commanded by General Krassowski, which is still before Shumla, is to go back and cross the Pruth.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—By the Grace of God, we, Nicholas the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russians, &c.

"Thanks to the decrees of divine Providence! the treaty of perpetual peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte has just been concluded and signed at Adrianople, the 2d September, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two Empires.

"The whole world is sufficiently aware of the irresistible necessity which alone forced us to have recourse to arms. Upon that legitimate war, undertaken for the defence of our empire, our faithful subjects, unceasingly animated with ardent devotion for the throne and the country, hastened to offer us the tribute of their property, and to second us with all their efforts; and God has blessed our cause.

"Our intrepid warriors have given, in Europe and Asia, by land and by sea; new proofs of their heroic valor. They have triumphed at once over the obstacles raised by nature, and by the desperate resistance of the enemy. Rushing from victory to victory, they have passed over the chain of the Saganlock Mountains; they have traversed the summit of the Balkan, and did not stop till they were at the very gates of Constantinople. Formidable only to the armed enemy—to the peaceable inhabitants they were full of clemency, humanity, and mildness.

"In those days of combats and glory, constantly strangers to all desire of conquest, and to every wish of aggrandizement, we have never ceased to request the Porte to aid in the re-establishment of good harmony between the two empires.

"At each victory the chiefs of our armies hastened, by our order, to offer him peace and amity; but, nevertheless, our efforts were always useless. It was only when he saw our flags waving within a short distance of his capital, that the Sultan became aware, from our conduct, that our object was not to overturn his throne, but to obtain the accomplishment of treaties. Convinced, then, of the purity of our intentions, he held forth his hand to receive the peace which had been so proffered to him.

"This peace promises to Russia the most prosperous and happy result—the blood of her warriors is compensated for by numerous advantages. The passage of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus is henceforward free and open to the commerce of all nations of the world. The safety of our frontiers, especially on the Asiatic side, is forever guaranteed by the incorporation with the empire of the fortresses of Anapi, Potti, and Akhaltzik, of Artzkow and Akhalkalaki. Our former treaties with the Porte are confirmed by it, and re-established by all their vigor; and just indemnities are insured for the expenses of the war, and the individual losses sustained by our subjects. The scourge of the plague, which has so often menaced the southern provinces of Russia, will in future be confined within a double barrier, by means of the establishment (as agreed upon by both parties) of a line of quarantine upon the banks of the Danube. Our solicitude has also been extended to the fate of the people who are our co-religionists, and subjected to Ottoman dominion. The ancient rights and privileges of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia have been

sanctioned, and their welfare has been consolidated by new advantages. The rights accorded to the Servians by the treaty of Bucharest, and confirmed by the Convention of Akerman, were previously suspended in their operation;—but these stipulations will in future be faithfully observed. The political existence of Greece, determined by Russia, in concert with the Allied Courts of France and England, has been formally recognized by the Ottoman Porte.

"Such are the fundamental bases of a peace which has happily terminated a bloody and obstinate war.

"In making known to our well-beloved subjects this happy event, a new gift of the blessings of Heaven showered upon Russia, we address them with our fervent thanks to the Almighty, who has designed to raise, by his divine service, our beloved country to such a high degree of glory. May the fruits of this peace develop themselves, and be multiplied more and more for the advantage of our faithful subjects, whose welfare will ever be the first object of our constant solicitude!

"Given at St. Petersburg, the 19th of September, in the year of Grace, 1929, and the fourth of our reign."

REVOLUTION IN BUENOS AYRES.—Letters have been received in this city, we understand, from Rio Janeiro, of October 5th, which state that the government in Buenos Ayres has been changed, without commotion; that Gen. Lavalle has fled; and that the prospect of order and tranquility is encouraging. It will be remembered that the revolution which took place there on the return of the army from the frontiers of Brazil a few months ago, was a mere military usurpation; and that the numerous calamities under which the country has been suffering since that time, were the natural result of lawless power exerted without talent or honesty. This new change, we are informed has restored the authority to the hands from which it was wrested by Lavalle; and his flight was caused by his fear of being called to an account, in consequence of the widow of Gen. Dorrego, whom he shot, applying to have him brought to justice. *Daily Adv.*

His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, and the Hon. Ward Chipman, says a Montreal paper, are to appear before the King of the Netherlands in January, on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary.

A patent has recently been taken out in Paris for a machine by which the smallest needle may be threaded immediately with the greatest ease. The inventor says that even a blind person can make use of it. It is called a Filifere, and costs only half a dollar.

KING ROTHSCHILD.—The following is an extract of a letter, published in the London Court Journal, on the subject of the purchase of Jerusalem by Baron Rothschild.

The following curious extract is from a private letter from Smyrna. We give it without note or comment:

"The confidence of the children of Israel in the words of the Prophet has not been in vain; the temple of Solomon will be restored in all its splendor. Baron Rothschild, who was accused of having gone to Rome to abjure the faith of his fathers, has merely passed thro' that city on his way to Constantinople, where he is about to negotiate a loan with the Porte. It is stated, on good authority, that Baron Rothschild has engaged to furnish to the Sultan the enormous sum of 350,000,000 piastres, at three instalments, without interest, on condition of the Sultan's engaging, for himself and his successors, to yield to Baron Rothschild forever, the sovereignty of Jerusalem, and the territory of ancient Palestine, which was occupied by the twelve tribes. The Baron's intention is, to grant to the rich Israelites, who are scattered about in different parts of the world, portions of that fine country, where he proposes to establish seigniorities, and to give them, as far as possible, their ancient and sacred laws.

A little army being judged necessary for the restored kingdom, measures have been taken for recruiting it out of the wrecks of the Jewish battalion raised in Holland by Louis Bonaparte. All the Israelites who were employed in the various departments of the Dutch Administration, are to obtain superior posts under the Government of Jerusalem, and the expenses of their journey are to be paid them in advance."

The London Court Journal says, it is intended to proceed with the Thames Tunnel next spring, when application is to be made to Parliament for assistance. Many visitors continue to examine this extraordinary undertaking.

A most unrivalled mouse hunt took place in the 6th school district in Bridport, Vt. one day last week. This is a species of gaming with which we are wholly unacquainted, yet it appears to us, that the *Mousers* must have labored with assiduity. The number of mice caught amounted to 4743. After counting, they were measured, and the result was five bushels and a half!!!

OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8.

On Monday the 30th ult. the electors of Waldo and Hancock Congressional District were again called upon to give their votes for Member of Congress. From the result of the towns heard from there is probably no choice. The result is to be regretted as it will leave that District without a Representative in the next session of Congress. The Belfast Farmer gives the returns from eleven towns in that vicinity, towns where Mr. Williamson's great strength might be expected; they were as follows: for Deane 90, Upton 293, Williamson 237, Jarvis 131, and 3 scattering. This looks as if Jacksonism was on the decline in that quarter.

FIRE.—About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning 29th ult. a fire broke out in building No. 220 and 222, Washington-street, Boston. The building and those adjoining were of wood, and the flames spread with great rapidity and raged with violence, which illuminated the whole city. The following are some of the particulars of the property destroyed:

No. 213, Washington-st. occupied by Thomas Semple, was rendered untenable and almost irreparable. No. 220 and 222 one building occupied by J. S. Hastings and Jere. Hurlbut: was destroyed, and little or nothing saved—\$3000 were insured on it. No. 224, occupied by Dea. James H. Foster, was destroyed, little or nothing saved—\$3000 insured on the stock. In Summer-st. the shop of Mr. Hersey, shoemaker, was injured. The next building was occupied by G. M. Gibbons, grocer, and Mr. Jackson, painter. The flames impended over these buildings for some time, but they were miraculously preserved. The Fire Department on this occasion had a very arduous time. They were drenched with rain, and it was found necessary for some of them to be on duty during the remaining part of the night.

At the last term of the Supreme Court for the County of Cumberland, holden at Portland, Mr. Patrick Kincaid of Brunswick, aged 57, three, was fined one thousand one hundred and eleven dollars, for a breach of marriage promise with a young widow of the name of Godfrey, aged twenty-four. One editor has taken occasion, on making this known, to caution young men not to make such promises. Another one recommends to them to fulfil their promises. We should advise old men to let the young widows alone, as they are rather slippery things to deal with.

A western paper states that a person, (not Sam Patch,) walking on the Aqueduct a short time since, in a sauntering-happy-go-easy-sort-of-a-manner, walked off (very imprudently we think,) and plunged some fifty or sixty feet into the Alleghany. He was fished up, and it appeared that he did not receive the least injury. He must have been high, or he would not have fallen.

A considerable number of cases of the small pox has occurred in the suburbs of Quebec within the last three months—several of them proved fatal. Persons who had received vaccine inoculation have frequently been attacked, particularly such as had not undergone the change in the constitution following a change of climate.

A prospectus in three languages has been issued in New York, English, Spanish & French, announcing the publication of a new paper in those languages. It is to be called the *Triglot*, and to be published on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

The cupola of the City Hall, New-York is to be raised and formed into an Observatory. It is to have a clock with four dials to be transparent, and to be illuminated at night.

Intelligence has been received at Baltimore, by the way of New-Orleans, that the President of Mexico had issued a decree abolishing slavery forever throughout the whole extent of that republic.

We learn that the Hon. Bushrod Washington, a nephew of George Washington, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and who has been the occupant of Mount Vernon for many years, died in Philadelphia at the Mansion House Hotel on Thursday the 26th ult. in the 71st year of his age, after an illness of somewhat less than 2 months. Of Judge Washington the Philadelphia Sentinel gives the following account:

"He arrived in Philadelphia early in October, on his way to Trenton, to open the Circuit Court, and complained the morning following of being unwell. He nevertheless went to New-Jersey, and discharged his public duties with accustomed energy and ability. As soon as the business was disposed of, he hurried back to Philadelphia, to avail himself of the medical advice of his favorite physician, Dr. Chapman. The disorder increased rapidly:—and he seemed early impressed with the belief that he should not overcome it. The hope that he would be able to go through the duties of the recent session of the Circuit Court of the United States, was not entirely, however, abandoned, until a week of the time had elapsed. Since then, he has been occasionally thought better; but was never able to quit his chamber, and his strength constantly diminished. For the last three days, no prospect of recovery remained to cheer his friends. His family fortunately reached here in time to console his concluding hours, & to give to the final departure from this

word one of the comforts of which it is susceptible."

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

THE LAY HREACHER.

"Woe to him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him and maketh him drunken also." HABUKKUK, 2, XV.

In few instances, if in any, is a prohibition by divine authority so slightly regarded or so entirely unheeded as in the instance referred to in the text. So little is the affair a subject of consideration that the custom against which we are here admonished, has been and is now in a great degree, prevalent and very deeply fixed. Notwithstanding its course has been against the letter and spirit of divine revelation—against the selfevident principles of free morality—against the most refined laws of civility—against human nature in her ordinary character as she appears undisguised—and in short, against our mere animal senses while unpolluted as well as against our moral sensibility,—this custom has become one general characteristic trait in the intercourse of all classes. Till within a short period, very few thought; notwithstanding they might have been well acquainted with the denunciation of the prophet and the other numerous scriptural prohibitions, that there was any very heinous evil in holding the bottle to a neighbor's mouth. Probably few, very few, offered it with an intent to "make him drunken," and no doubt few were sensible at the time that the tendency of their act was to produce such a consequence, remotely or immediately.

My object in this discourse is not to give the origin of this evil, for that would chiefly gratify curiosity; but rather to notice it as it now moves through society, shewing some of its illusions and marking its devastations; for this will please the philanthropist and the christian so far as it shall tend to a reformation.

Where then is this evil—at whose door does it lie? Who are they who "put the bottle to their neighbor and maketh him drunken?" Alas—how sad—how mortifying the reflection that they are so numerous. Go where we will, we meet them. Among the high—the low—the rich—the poor. Sometimes among the good—always among the wicked. Amid all conditions, we find some one ready, bottle in hand, to offer us his accursed hospitality.

In the view which I have taken of these numerous bottle holders, they naturally arrange themselves into two classes. First those who are directly guilty, & 2ndly those who are indirectly guilty. The first class consists of numerous gradations in criminality. Of this class are all such as in a social manner invite their friends or acquaintances to partake of intoxicating liquors. This is often done, we know with innocent motives. Indeed it is seldom, very seldom, that any direct injury is intended. But no excuse can be derived from this source.—

In fact if we look into the history of the evils of life derived from the acts of others, we shall find but a small proportion of them to be the result of directly intended personal hostility, independent of interested motives. They are in most cases, the consequences of inconsiderate carelessness, ignorant of moral principles and almost total indifference to the chief good of a fallen creation. So in this case. In many a genteel party of temperate individuals, the well-filled decanter has been, till of late, and now is in many places, a necessary part of the entertainment. It is offered in hospitality and urged often with intreaty. Any intent to produce intoxication or induce its habits, is foreign from the mind. The suggestion of this would be received as an insult and treated as abuse. Yet who on reflection, will not perceive that such a consequence is in the natural tendency of the custom—eventually if not immediately. And is the sin less because the effect is not immediate but distant? Should any on say that the common courtesies of life requires us to offer drink as well as food to our friends; and if the hospitality be abused, it is not our fault; I would reply that no such duties require that ardent spirit should be presented for such purposes. It is never necessary to allay thirst nor is it ever used for such purpose. It is always taken both by the temperate and intemperate, as a stimulus and not as nutriment. And not a durable but a diffusible stimulus. The temperate man seeks it in a moderate degree—the intemperate in a high degree. In the temperate man, this degree is bounded rather by his sense of propriety than by the satiety of appetite. In the intemperate, by that satiety alone. To the one, the dangerous consequences, although at a distance, are in full view and plainly and distinctly seen and seen approaching. To the other the fogs of a humid atmosphere have hidden the approaching destruction from his view, although near and around him. If it be not then necessary for nutriment, nor for the slaking of thirst, what sufficient purpose is there then to justify its use.—

Stimulants are sometimes useful and necessary but never in a state of health. And in any state, when they become habitual, their virtue fails. Their use therefore, without reference to moral effects, when in health, is detrimental and reprehensible. But when we take into view the immoral influence resulting from this use, how much greater should be its consideration. There can then no where be found such justifications. It may be with some that they may believe an idle, nay a vile, vulgar, brutalizing, wicked custom should have more influence than ever the word of God. To such we say wo be them. He then, who is in full command of his powers of mind and has had the opportunity of observation of which scarcely any individual has not had the sad experience, and still practises the custom of offering spirit as a drink to them: who may be his visitors or with whom in any way by signal intercourse, come in contact thereby becoming accessory to all evils that follow must be considered as incurring the wo denounced in the text.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

COMMUNICATION WITH THE PACIFIC.

Notice to the Public.—A regular monthly communication is now established from this city to Panama, in the Pacific ocean; and all letters, post paid, directed to my care, will be forwarded to Panama monthly, free of expense; from which place, they will be sent by the American Consul to their destination.

Vessels, by touching off the port of Panama, without expense, can be certain of their letters reaching New-York in about thirty days, and can receive letters from the United States in this short period of time. It will be very important to whaling and sealing vessels to become acquainted with this information; and Editors are requested to give publicity to the same. S. E. BURROWS.

New-York, Nov. 1829.

Mr. Burrows who has found this communication between this port and Panama, embarks this day for Carthagena, whence he will proceed to Panama.—He intends in the course of a year to establish monthly packets between Lima and Panama. When these packets commence operations, the communication between New-York and Lima may be effected in forty days.—N. Y. Enquirer.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to understand, that one of the line of stages between Suffolk and Winton, was run away with yesterday by the horses, and that the driver was killed. Two of the horses were also missing, we did not understand whether there were any passengers in the stage or not. *Norfolk paper.*

STAGE ACCIDENT.—We understand that the Keen Stage, which left Boston on Wednesday morning, was upset the same forenoon in turning up to the tavern door in Groton. One passenger had his shoulder dislocated and others were bruised. The stage was topheavy with passengers and baggage. Our stages are all hung too high, to be loaded with baggage on the top, as they frequently are.

HURL GATE CANAL.—A new project, on a limited scale, has been broached, which, for its extent and cost, may be considered of great interest to our commerce, in Long Island Sound. It is to cut a ship Canal across Hallet's Cove, by which the dangers and obstructions in the navigation of Hurl Gate, will be entirely avoided. The idea may not probably be new, but it suggested itself to an officer in the public service, in viewing the sight of a new Light House, on the North Brother, and the proposed erection of another Light on Mill Rock. Application was accordingly made to Col. Clinton, to make the necessary surveys, and in his report on the subject, it appears that the entire length of the Canal will be but 2400 running feet, and that there is sufficient water for vessels of the largest class.—*Courier & Inquirer.*

ALL NODDING.—The members of the Virginia Convention have a practice of expressing their admiration of a speaker by nodding at him when he utters a good sentence, or makes a hit in his argument. It is said that while Mr. Randolph was speaking, the heads of the whole convention were in motion, and a writer in the Whig expresses apprehension that the nodders would get a crick in the neck.

Forty dollars reward is offered in the last Thomaston Register for the apprehension of Tracy Howes, who was sentenced at a late term of the Court of Common Pleas in Norridgewock, to nine months imprisonment in the State Prison. He escaped from the person who was conveying him to Thomaston.—*Bangor Register.*

BEAT THIS IF YOU CAN.—Mr. Jonathan Dearborn, of Exeter, in this County, forty years old, cut, cramped and made sixteen pair of thick cowhide boots, number 9 and 10, in six days. They were well made and have been sold at a high price. The above work was done the first of last month.—*Id.*

The publication of the Androscoggin Free Press, at Brunswick, has been resumed.

ONERIFEROUS LAMP.—A night lamp has been invented in Germany and is now manufactured at Philadelphia, in which eau de cologne may be burned instead of oil. The experiment has been tried and it is found that the fragrance diffused is very grateful, being in fact

occasioned by the actual formation of aromatic vinegar during the whole time the lamp burns.—*Boston Patriot.*

BURIED ALIVE.—A vault has been erected in Albany for the deposit of the dead, for a certain period, to guard against resurrection men. The Albany Advertiser states that, on Sunday afternoon, the first body was deposited in this vault. A few hours afterwards, the person having the care of it returned for the purpose of getting something which he had forgotten. While he was opening the outer-door, he heard a noise inside, and he supposed it was caused by the person who had just been interred. Though his hair stood erect with affright, his humanity prompted him to save the unfortunate imprisoned being, and he unlocked the inner-door, which is of iron. He then encoined himself behind the outer-door, and called to the supposed ghost within, to push open the door, and thus liberate himself. The confined person did so; and on making his appearance, he proved to be, not the dead man who had been buried, but a real living being, who, from some cause, had remained in the vault when it was closed, and who, had it not been for the sexton returning to get what he had forgot, would, very likely, have perished in his gloomy prison-house.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.—On Tuesday the 3d inst. the inauguration of GEORGE R. GILMER as Governor of the State of Georgia took place. In his address to his fellow citizens upon this occasion is the following, honorable to his feelings as a man, and his character as a Chief Magistrate.

"I have but a word to say about the administration of the Executive Department. I consider myself the Chief Magistrate of the State and not of a party. In all the appointments which it becomes my duty to make, I shall attempt to be governed by no other consideration than the public service. It will be my endeavor to give employment to integrity, talents and industry. I will not know the preference expressed by any citizen for my highly respectable opponent in the late election. I shall attempt to the utmost of my ability, to discharge all the duties of my office.—The reward hoped for, is the approbation of the people and of my own conscience."

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. Nathaniel Loud of Newfield, in the upper part of this county, was returning one day last week from Great Falls (Somerset) with about \$150 in his pocketbook, when he observed two suspicious looking men pass him on horseback after he had gone a few miles. As soon as they were out of sight, he alighted from his wagon and cut a heavy stick. Driving on, he at length discovered the fellows coming out of a retired lane into the road, and getting just before the wagon whipped up, as the place was rather open. Loud did ditto, till reaching a small bridge in a woody piece of road, they sprung off from their horses, and one of them seized Loud's horse by the bits, calling to him to give up that money; instead of which he sprung out of the wagon, and with a single blow, of the club, brought the fellow to the ground, and tumbled him off the bridge into the stream. The other had not secured the horses before Loud was again in his wagon, and driving with great speed, arrived safe at Newfield.—*Saco Palladium.*

ROBBERY.—The mail stage was stopped last week on the turnpike road in Chester county, Pennsylvania, by three ruffians, who robbed the passengers, tied them and the driver to the stage, hitched the horses to the fence, and made off with themselves. The following extract of a letter from one of the passengers is published in a Philadelphia paper.

"The stage was stopped by three men, who presented pistols to our breasts and demanded our money; after taking from me about 50 dollars, they tied our hands and ordered us to remain in the coach for an hour, at the peril of our lives. I saved my watch by concealing it in the bottom of the stage. The horses were tied to the fence, about 2 squares below the Cross Roads at Elliott's, near the mile stone. We were released by a countryman passing in a cart to market."

The Connecticut Herald mentions that the first chaise or chair on wheels, used in New Haven, was introduced by Madam Saltonstall when she married President Clapp in 1740—the second was owned by a Mr. Greenough, and the third by Gen. Wooster, on his return from England in 1740 or 1750.—When President Clapp first came to New Haven in 1739, there were only eleven houses in that town with sash lights.

DIPLOMATIQUE.—On Thursday last Hon. William P. Preble, of Portland, with his family, passed through town on his way to New York, where he is about to take passage for the Netherlands as Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court, with instructions in relation to the adjustment of the long contested question

of the Northeastern Boundary. Stephen Longfellow, jr. Esq. acts as Private Secretary to Mr. Preble. *Saco Palladium* of Dec. 2.

FATAL EFFECT OF PASSION.—Recently, a woman in Northwich, being displeased with a little girl, her step-daughter, attempted to strike her with a brush which she had in her hand but instead of the meditated blow falling upon the object of her vengeance, it alighted upon the head of her own baby, which she carried on her arm, and thus with such violence as to cause almost instantaneous death.

GEN. SCOTT.—It is stated that this distinguished officer has finally acquiesced in the correctness of President Adams' decision in respect to his rank, and has reported himself for duty. This information affords us sincere pleasure, as there is no longer any danger that so valuable an officer will be lost to the service.—*N. R. Spectator.*

POLICE OFFICE.—SATURDAY.
"Thou lovest the wounded heart—
I love to wander free:
So take thou Cupid's dart,
But leave his wings to me."
Miss Louisa Theodosia Fitch, a perfect African Venus, presented herself before the magisterial bench, to complain of a faithless and unfeeling spouse. For surely such must he be, who could overlook so much loveliness as Madame Fitch possessed. An envious cotton shawl hid her jetty locks, and was fancifully wreathed over her ebony forehead in such a manner as entirely to conceal her dexter eye, in mercy, we presume, to the amorous dusky denizens of our city.

Her nose modestly reclined, as if for the purpose of permitting the witching dimples of her cheeks to be seen; and her mouth! how can its beauties be described? The bold swell of the prominent lips, or their dark purple hue, All, all, conspired to designate each feature, The finish'd handiwork of Madame Nature. Such was the interesting being who sought the "Laws high aid," for the purpose of chaining the affections of her insensible helpmate, who was unreasonable as to desert her, merely because he had seen her speak to Massa Sambo Solomon Tenson. She had, however, succeeded in discovering his retreat, and sought to win him back, but in vain: he did not permit her for some time to share in his worldly concerns, but then,

"His eyes had lost the gentle ray,
They wore in courtship's smiling day."

This was too much to be endured. She sought the Lethæan bowl, and learned for a short time, that "Love is like the cholic, cured by brandy;" and here again her barbarous spouse interfered.—He refused even to permit her the satisfaction of forgetting her woes, and had even dared in dreaded defiance of "Beauty in tears" to give striking indications of his determination to subject the weeping dame to his authority.

The magistrates suggested the benefits which would result from a reconciliation between the interesting pair. Louisa was about to demur, and seemed rather inclined to give an explanation of the reason who her eye was hidden, a reason perhaps different from that first inferred; but as Massa Fitch appeared penitent she agreed to compromise; not however until he promised to atone in future for his former desertion from affection's bonds.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

MARRIED.
In Otisfield, Mr. Nathan Church, Jr. of Bridgton, to Miss Maria, daughter of Mr. John Chute of the former place.
In Fayette, Dr. A. P. Fuller to Miss Elizabeth A. Craig, daughter of Elias Craig, Esq. In Portland, Mr. Lemuel Lunt, of Bangor to Miss Lovina Whiteman, of Westbrook.

DIED.
In this Village, on the 25th ult. Albert Edwin, a child of Mr. Jonathan Hall, aged four months.
In Waterford, Vermont, of typhus fever, Aug. 31, Mr. Lyman S. Tyler, aged 20; Sept. 10, James B. Tyler, aged 17; Sept. 21, Flavel B. Tyler, aged 19; Sept. 24, Alvira Tyler, aged 10—children of Mr. Jesse Tyler;—and Oct. 19, Mr. Jesse Tyler, aged 43, all one family.
In Hiram, 12th ult. Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, aged 81 years.
In Carthage, on the 10th ult. after a lingering illness, John Storer, Esq.

WANTED.
IMMEDIATELY at this Office, a few cords of good dry WOOD, in payment for the Observer.
Also—A few bushels of good Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Potatoes.
Dec. 8.

AT COST.—AT COST.
JUST call at number (not two times three, nor three times two, but plain number) 6, Mussey's Row, where for a few weeks will be offered BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CALICOES, and a great variety of

of every description.—**AT COST.** Purchasers in want of *Burgains* will do well not to bother their heads with multiplication, but "just drop in" at
T. O. BRADLEY'S.
Portland, Dec. 1.

Book and Job Printing
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Cooper's new novel, entitled "The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish; Thatcher's Medical Biography; Wistar's Anatomy, new edition; a Manual of Materia Medica, a new and valuable work; Butterworth's Concordance—Pronouncing Bibles, new edition, &c. &c.

Also—almost every School Book in use—together with a general assortment of Classical Books, some second hand sets, which are in good order, and will be sold for less than half price.

Just received as above the November number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences. This work has now become one of general interest to the Medical profession, and ranks higher with them than any other Medical periodical work. The subscriber has a few spare numbers of the present volume, and will procure the back numbers at short notice.

The subscriber has also been appointed selling agent of the UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION, and will be constantly supplied with Tracts published under their direction. He has just received a general assortment, which are sold at about a mill a page. Also, a great variety of Sermons, by Doctor Channing, Doctor Tuckerman, Mr. Whitman and others, which will be sold low.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
Norway, Dec. 5, 1829. 3w 24

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing of JACOB WARDWELL, or any other person, a note of hand given by the subscriber to Capt. Samuel Rawson of Paris, bearing date on or about the 8th day of April 1823, for the sum of twenty four dollars, payable, I believe, in eight months from its date, with interest; as said note has been fully paid by me and is now unjustly withheld from me—I am therefore determined not to pay the same again.
JAMES WARDWELL.
Albany, Nov. 24, 1829. 3w 22

The following STANDARD MEDICINES have ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases—

TO THE LADIES.

WHITE and SOUND Teeth are both an ornament and a blessing. The best security for their advantage is to be found in the use of the **BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.** This elegant Tooth Powder, with a very little use, eradicates the Scum in the gums, and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, which not only blackens, but loosens the teeth, and accelerates their decay. The Dentifrice thus removes the prevailing causes of offensive breath, preserves the healthiness and floridness of the gums, and renders the teeth beautifully white. Price 50 cents.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE ITCH.

HOWEVER inveterate, in 1 hour's application, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, stands unrivalled for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid, as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually in one hour's application only!

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient; and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or children at the breast. Price 37 1-2 cents.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 97, (formerly called 70.) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by
ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.)

* * * Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.
* * * A large discount made to those who buy or sell again. Dec. 1. 22 4w

PRIME STOCK OF Dry GOODS.

G. C. LYFORD,
At the Store one door west of the Bank of Portland, Middle-st. would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received his **FALL STOCK OF GOODS**, which with the stock before on hand, comprises the **largest and best assortment** he has ever had for sale. Among the new Goods are

50 pieces **BROADCLOTHS** of all the fashionable colors for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear; 20 pieces **CASSIMERES**: Dark and light Blue and Crimson Felted Cloths; Vestings all kinds; real Goat's hair, imitation or common **CAMBLETS**; real Rob Roy, imitation Rob Roy, Tartan and Camblet Plaids; plain and figured Flannels; plain and figured Rattinets; plain, figured and twill Bombazets; black and colored Merino Circassians; super slate Pongees; **CALICOES**, an endless variety; fine assortment of **SILKS**; Muslin all kinds; Handkerchiefs of every description; Gloves, all prices; Silk, cotton and Worsted Hosiery; Double ground Bobbinet Laces for Veils; 100 double ground Black Lace Veils from 1.75 to 8.00; 200 Swiss Muslin Collars, Capes and Pellerines; Merino, Raw Silk, Cashmere, Thibet, Valencia, Brocade and Cassimere Shawls; super 5 [4 black Merino Bombazines; Irish Linens all prices; 3 [4 and 4 [4 Copper-plate Furnitures; great variety of Bonnet, Cap and belt Ribbons; habit cords, Buttons, Frogs, &c. &c.

—**ALSO**—A complete assortment of Domestic Cotton Goods, Yarns, Sattinets, &c. Likewise—2 cases Leghorn Hats, of a very superior quality, purchased at auction, and are selling very fast at a very low price. Also—good assortment of Fancy and Travelling baskets, at lowest prices.
Portland, Oct. 20th, 1829. 16w 18

Book and Job Printing
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

CONDUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS.
"Health—the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss."

THE primary object with the conductors of the Journal of Health, is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease. To attain this, all classes and both sexes shall be addressed, in a style familiar and friendly, and with an avoidance of such professional terms and allusions as would in any way obscure the subject or alarm the most fastidious. The fruits of much reading, study, and careful observation, shall be placed before them, so arranged and applied as to conduce most efficaciously to their bodily comfort and mental tranquillity. To whatever profession or calling they may belong, the readers of this Journal will find precepts susceptible of valuable application. Air, food, exercise, the reciprocal operation of mind and body, climate and localities, clothing and the physical education of children, are topics of permanent and pervading interest, with the discussion and elucidation of which the pages of the work will be mainly filled.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE WORK.
We approve of the plan on which the publication, entitled the "Journal of Health" is conducted, and believe, that it is calculated to be useful, by enlightening public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication, while conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.

Philadelphia, October, 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D. } Professors in the University of Pennsylvania.
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D. }
Thos. C. James, M. D. }
Wm. E. Horner, M. D. }
John C. Otto, M. D. }
Thos T. Hewson, M. D. }
Franklin Bache, M. D. }
Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church. }
" Wm. H. De Lancey, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. }
" B. B. Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder, and Rector of Grace Church. }
" G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church. }
" James Abercrombie, D. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Ch. and St. Peter's. }
" George Weller. }
" Jackson Kemper, Assistant Minister of Christ Ch. and St. Peter's. }
" Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church. }
" Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church. }
" John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. }
" Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church. }
" Wm. T. Burgess, Pastor of the first Congregational Church. }
" W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star. }
" Jno. L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church. }
" Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Church. }
" Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church. }

In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, who are subscribers to the work, might be adduced as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Health in terms of unequivocal commendation.

TERMS.

The JOURNAL OF HEALTH will appear in Numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month. Price per annum, \$1 25, in advance. Subscriptions and communications (post paid) will be received by JUDAH DOBSON, Agent, No. 108 Chesnut-Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any four of them sending on five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health, including index, will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages, octavo.

AGENTS.—J. Dobson, 108 Chesnut-Street, Philadelphia; W. & J. Neal, Baltimore, Wm. Burgess, 97 Fulton-street, New York; Carter & Hurd, Boston; and in most of the towns in the United States.

—**SAMUEL COLEMAN**, Portland, Agent for Maine.

COTTON GOODS—CHEAP!

T. O. BRADLEY has just rec'd 10 bales Brown SHEETINGS—10 do. SHIRTINGS—bleached do. do.—all very cheap, from 6 to 25 cents per yard.
Also—2 bales TICKINGS, uncommonly cheap. [Portland, Sept. 18.

CAMEO SILKS.

JUST received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-streets, 10 ps. elegant Cameo Foulard Silks, an entirely new article, and much richer than any thing of the kind ever before offered.
T. O. BRADLEY.
Nov. 17.

TEN CASES PRINTS.

CHEAPER than ever, by 25 per cent, this day received and for sale by
T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, Oct. 23.

MEDICAL SCHOOL OF MAINE.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES at BOWDOIN COLLEGE will commence on Tuesday, the twenty third day of February, 1830.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by JOHN DELAMATTER, M. D.
Anatomy & Surgery, by J. D. WELLS, M. D.

Midwifery, by JAMES MCKEEN, M. D.
Chemistry and Materia Medica, by P. CLEVELAND, M. D.

The ANATOMICAL CABINET is extensive, and very valuable.

The LIBRARY, already one of the best Medical Libraries in the United States, continues to be every year enriched by New Works, both foreign and domestic.

Every person becoming a member of this Institution, is required to present satisfactory evidence, that he possesses a good moral character.

The amount of fees for admission to all the Lectures is \$50. Graduating fee, including diploma, \$10. There is no matriculating fee. The Lectures continue three months.

Degrees are conferred at the close of the Lecture term in May, and at the following Commencement of the College in September. A systematic course of Instruction, embracing Recitations in all the branches of Medical Science, Demonstrations, and Lectures, will be given by the Professors, during the interval between the annual courses of Lectures.

Boarding may be obtained in the Commons Hall at a very reasonable price.

By direction of the President, PARKER CLEVELAND, Secretary.
Brunswick, Sept. 26, 1829. 6w 6p.

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

35 Packages just received and for sale cheaper than ever by
T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, Oct. 23.

DEDICATION SERMON.

JUST published and for sale by the subscriber, Mr. Wood's Sermon—delivered at the dedication of the Universalist Meeting-house, in this village. Also, for sale, Ballou's Ancient History of Universalism. As the proprietors of this work have ordered the copies on hand to be returned soon, persons who wish to possess this valuable history should lose no time in obtaining it.—Likewise on hand, Universalist Hymn Books.
ASA BARTON, Agent.
Nov. 21. 3w 22

OIL CLOTHS.

ONE Case containing 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Oil Cloths, this day received and for sale low by
T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, July 28.

1830.

MAINE FARMER'S, ROBERT B. THOMAS' and CHRISTIAN ALMANACKS, for sale at the Oxford Book-store, by the hundred, dozen, or single.
ASA BARTON, Agent.
Nov. 3. 6w 20

NEW GOODS.

29 Packages New Fall Goods—cloths Cassimeres, Scotch and Tartan Plaids, Bombazetts, Camblets, Bockings, Flannels, &c. &c. just received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-st. Portland, by
T. O. BRADLEY.

COLDS AND COUGHS CURED!

BY the use of the most valuable medicine, called German Elixer. It stands unrivalled for the cure of Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary Complaints, generally. It has likewise been used with success in the whooping cough. Perhaps no medicine has ever given greater satisfaction than this, to all who have made use of it—to those who have not, and are laboring with colds, coughs, and consumptive symptoms, they are requested to make trial of the German Elixer. It is not a quack medicine, but is actually such as is recommended. For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized agent for this State.
ASA BARTON, Agent.
Norway, Nov. 13. 3w 21

DAMAGED GINGHAMS.

1 case damaged Scotch Gingham, at 12 1-2 cents per yard—Also, 1 case more superior 12 1-2 cent Calicoes, just received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-st. by
T. O. BRADLEY.
Nov. 6.

TO SINGING SOCIETIES, & OTHERS

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale on account of the publishers, the following works, which he will sell for one half the usual prices, if called for soon, viz:—HALLOWELL COLLECTION of sacred music, first and second edition.
NORTHERN HARMONY—TEMPLE HARMONY— and WESLEYAN HARMONY.
The above works contain a good collection of tunes, adapted to public worship, and afford an excellent opportunity for such as wish to purchase at a very reduced price.
ASA BARTON, Agent.
Nov. 9. 3w 20

RICH AND DARK PRINTS

AT 12 1-2 cents per yard.
2 cases three and four, colors warranted fast—this day received, and for sale at the low price of 12 1-2 cents per yard, at No. 6, Mussey's Row, by
T. O. BRADLEY.
Portland, Nov. 10.

FEATHER DUSTERS.

ONE HUNDRED Feather Dusters, for sale by T. O. BRADLEY.

POETRY.

"THE GOOD OLD TIMES."

The merry, merry Autumn winds
Again are sweeping free,
But I am sad—for things are not
As once they used to be,
When all the girls wore homespun gowns,
And shoes with leather strings,
And never thought of bishop sleeves,
And such outrageous things.

Old Father Time ha'n't changed a whit
Since I was five years old,
His Autumn coat is still the same—
A crimson mixed with gold;
He whistles just the same old tune
That he did years ago,
And he is quite as merry now
As he was then, I know.

I used to love to spend a day
Among the forest trees,
When chestnuts by the bushel, fell
With every passing breeze;
I reached my home at supper time,
With bag and basket full,
And found the mug of cider there,
For me to "take a pull."

And there were pleasant times at night
In very frosty weather,
When we before the blazing fire
Were seated all together;
The women with their "knitting work,"
The boys with each a book,
The dogs asleep upon the hearth,
And puss within the nook.

But now I spend my autumn nights
Beside my fire alone.
I hear no more the hearty laugh
At jokes in "banter" thrown;
I gaze upon my Lehigh fire,
And picture old times there,
Then wake, and find the scene is but
A castle in the air.

O, how I long for those good times
That once I used to know,
When I wore "neckcloths" without starch,
And tied them in a bow—
For every thing I know, is changed,
In name, if not in look,
Excepting Time—the Testament,
And Webster's Spelling-Book!

Qualities of Animal Food commonly used in Diet.

BEER.

When this is the flesh of a bullock of middle age, it affords good and strong nourishment, and is peculiarly well adapted to those who labor, or take much exercise. It will often sit easy upon stomachs that can digest no other kind of food, and its fat is almost as easily digested as that of veal.

VEAL.

is a proper food for persons recovering from indisposition, and may even be given to febrile patients in a very weak state; but it affords less nourishment than the flesh of the same animal in a state of maturity. The fat of it is lighter than that of any other animal, and shows the least disposition to putrescence. Veal is a very suitable food in costive habits; but of all meat it is the least calculated for returning activity from the stomach.

MUTTON.

from the age of four to six years, and fed on dry pasture, is an excellent meat. It is of a middle kind between the firmness of beef and the tenderness of veal. The lean part of mutton, however, is the most nourishing and conducive to health; the fat being hard of digestion. The head of the sheep, especially when divested of the skin, is very tender; and the feet, on account of the jelly they contain, are highly nutritive.

LAMB.

is not so nourishing as mutton: but it is light, and extremely suitable to delicate stomachs.

PORK.

affords rich and substantial nourishment; and its juices are wholesome when properly fed, and when the animal enjoys pure air and exercise. But the flesh of hogs reared in towns, is both hard of digestion and unwholesome. Pork is particularly improper for those who are liable to any foulness of the skin. It is almost proverbial, that a dram is good for promoting its digestion: but this is an erroneous notion; for though a dram may give a momentary stimulus to the coats of the stomach, it tends to harden the flesh, and of course to make it more indigestible.

SMOKED HAMS.

are a strong kind of meat, and rather fit for a relish than for diet. It is the quality of all salted meat that the fibres become rigid, and therefore more difficult of digestion; and when to this is added smoking, the heat of the chimney occasions the salt to concentrate, and the fat between the muscles sometimes to become rancid.

BACON.

is also of an indigestible quality, and is apt to turn rancid on weak stomachs; but for those in health, it is an excellent food, especially when used with fowl or veal, or even eaten with peas, cabbages, or cauliflowers.

FOWLS.

The flesh of birds differs in quality according to the food on which they live. Such as feed upon grain and berries, afford, in general, good nourishment; if we except geese and ducks, which are hard of digestion, especially the former. A young hen or chicken is tender and delicate food, and extremely well adapted where the digestive powers are weak. But of all tame fowls, the capon is the most nutritious.

EGGS.

The eggs of birds are a simple and wholesome aliment. Those of the turkey are superior in all the qualifications of food. The white of eggs is dissolved

in a warm temperature, but by much heat it is rendered tough and hard. The yolk contains much oil, and is highly nourishing, but has a strong tendency to putrefaction; on which account, eggs are improper for people of weak stomachs, especially when they are not quite fresh. Eggs boiled hard or fried are difficult of digestion, and are rendered still more indigestible by the addition of butter. All eggs require a sufficient quantity of salt, to promote their solution in the stomach.

FISH.

though some of them be light and easy of digestion, afford less nourishment than vegetables, or the flesh of quadrupeds, and are, of all the animal tribes, the most disposed to putrefaction. Salt water fish are, in general, the best; but when salted, though less disposed to putrescence, they become more difficult of digestion. Whittings and flounders are the most easily digested. Acid sauces and pickles, by resisting putrefaction, are a proper addition to fish, both as they retard untrescence, and correct the relaxing tendency of butter, so generally used with this kind of aliment.

Medical Int.

From an article in "Le Compilateur," it appears that there are now in Paris, 152 journals, literary, scientific, and 17 political—in all 169. Of these papers 151 are constitutional, or liberal—the 18 others more monarchial. The 151 constitutional journals have 197,000 subscribers, 1,500,000 readers. The 18 others have 21,000 subscribers, and 192,000 readers.

We saw a short time since, says the Lancaster Gazette, a white rat, with pink colored eyes, caught by Mr. Dean of this town. It is not quite so large as the common rat. Such animals are occasionally seen, but they are as uncommon as Albionesses among mankind.

A GIANT.—A London paper states that there is at present living at Pitna, in Sweden, a young man, 19 years of age, who is nine feet five inches in height, and who, when only eight years old, was five feet four inches high. He is about to travel through Europe to exhibit himself to the curious.

THE FATHERS IN CONGRESS.—The oldest member of either house of Congress is Gen. Samuel Smith, of Maryland, who was elected to the House of Representatives in 1797, and transferred to the Senate in 1803, where he has continued, with the exception of a short interval, to the present time. Mr. Newton, of Virginia, is the oldest member of the House, having been regularly re-elected from the Norfolk District since 1801.

LOOKING GLASSES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street.—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c. Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book.

Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern.

Portland, Oct. 20, 1829.

1y 18

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL GOODS.

THIS day received 52 Packages new and fashionable English, French, India and American Goods, comprising a larger assortment than ever before offered by

T. O. BRADLEY,
No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, Portland, Sept. 15.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

ASA BARTON, Agent, has on hand a large variety of miscellaneous Books and pamphlets, any of which he will sell very cheap, and some for almost nothing. Please call and examine.

Likewise—On hand, School Books and Stationery.
Norway, Nov. 14.

3w 21

DYEING, CLEANSING & PRINTING, by the Lynn Printing Company.

T. O. BRADLEY,

Agent to the Company.
Store No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, Sept. 29 Portland,

ELEGANT WHITE NAVAR HATS.

ONE case (very nice) white Navarino Hats, just received from New York, for sale at 50 cts. each.

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

SAFFLOWER PRINTS.

FIVE Cases New and Elegant PRINTS, this day received. Also a great variety of NEW GOODS, all very cheap.

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, July 28.

ELEGANT MERINO SHAWLS.

ONE hundred elegant Merino Shawls, long and square, at various prices from \$5 to \$35 each. Just received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, by

T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, Oct. 23

Boat and Job Printing
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS, PORTLAND,

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from \$13 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 2s cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Ginghams; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdkfs 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinet and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2.75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Satinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worst-Ed Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horsekin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and cold Cambrics; Plain and fig'd Bock, Jackonet, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE following new and valuable School Books are kept constantly for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, by the dozen or single copy, viz.

THE AMERICAN FIRST CLASS BOOK, designed for the highest classes in public and private schools. By John Pierpont.

THE NATIONAL READER, calculated to take the place of the ENGLISH or MURRAY'S READER, in schools. This work is held in very high estimation in all schools in which it has been introduced. It was used in several schools in this county the last year.

"At a meeting of the School Committee of the city of Boston, held at the Mayor and Aldermen's Room, July 2d, 1829,—Voted that 'Pierpont's National Reader' be introduced into the public grammar schools of this city, in lieu of 'Murray's English Reader,' after the vote of the School Committee in August."

Attest: T. W. PHILLIPS,
Secretary of the School Committee." THE INTRODUCTION to the NATIONAL READER. This Book is meant to take the stand occupied by the American Preceptor, Art of Reading, Columbian Reader, Understanding Reader, &c. Both of the above books are compiled by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, who has long been one of the superintending school committee in Boston.

BOSTON READING LESSONS, for primary schools, a work well calculated as a reading book for young children.

THE NATIONAL SPELLING BOOK decidedly preferable to any now in use. Also, THE INTRODUCTION to the NATIONAL SPELLING BOOK well calculated for small scholars.

GOODRICH'S GEOGRAPHY & ATLAS. This Geography and Atlas is to say the least, equal to any others, in paper or print, while they are so arranged as to cost but two thirds as much as others as extensive as this. The proper names of Places, Rivers, Mountains, Seas, &c. are pronounced, which is of great value to the young Scholar.

The atlas, also, contains a large map in outline, to be filled up by the scholar thereby giving him a more practical knowledge of the construction of maps, than could be otherwise obtained.

WALSH'S ARITHMETIC. A new and improved edition. This work is already too well known to require a particular description, suffice it to say, that this edition is superior to any of the preceding.

GOODRICH'S HISTORY of the UNITED STATES, on an entirely new plan, adapted to the capacity of youth, and designed to aid the memory, by a systematic arrangement and interesting associations, illustrated with numerous engravings.

ELEMENTS of ARITHMETIC, by questions and answers, a small work admirably well calculated for beginners in that study.

MORSE'S GEOGRAPHY & ATLAS, new edition.

ADAMS' GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, ditto.

Biblical Reader—Classical Reader—and Columbian Reader, with most School Books in use, which will be sold low.

ASA BARTON, Agent. In the press, Lectures on School Keeping; being a complete Schoolmaster's manual: highly serviceable to every person engaged in the subject of common Schools. By S. R. Hill. Norway Village, Oct. 27. 9w18

10 Ps. CARPETINGS at reduced prices, by THOS. O. BRADLEY. Portland June 23.

Vegetable Pulmonary

BALSAM;

For sale Wholesale and Retail by ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

IT is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effect are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard.

I was, about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ankles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with a great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored; and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the Balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peacham, March 4, 1829.

Certificate of Ashley Martin.

This certifies that my wife having from youth up been troubled with the Asthma such as is termed Hereditary Asthma, was reduced so low that for the last ten years she has at times been considered beyond recovery, having a severe pain in her side, through her back and shoulders, with a pain and stricture across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with a suffocating sensation, on lying down, being compelled to be bolstered up during the night, with great prostration of strength; after all remedies had failed she was advised to make use of the vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and was entirely relieved by the use of two Bottles; her complaints were removed, her appetite returned and she now enjoys better health than she has for ten years past.

ASHLEY MARTIN.

Peacham, January 17, 1828.

An eminent physician of N. Hampshire writes—'I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which has resisted every other prescription.'

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovery from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1823; whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

A child of Boston, aged 5 years, was attacked with the hooping cough early in the spring of 1823, and notwithstanding several remedies were prescribed for her relief, continued to suffer from violent paroxysms of coughing until Feb. 1829, when she was effectually relieved by four doses of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

An Agent from Maine writes as follows:—"the sale of the Pulmonary Balsam increases, and I am happy to say that in very many instances in which I have heard from it, it gives good satisfaction, and I think is really a good article, and from this circumstance, and that of its moderate price, a good sale may be expected."

Dated Feb. 21, 1828.

An agent in New-Hampshire states that 'the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is highly approved and recommended by their Physicians.'

Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of Directions. Price 50 cents a bottle.

comly 47

PLUGHS! PLUGHS! J. 2. CROSS & CO.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6, Union Street, would solicit the attention of Farmers to Freeborn's "New-York improved patent Ploughs." J. B. C. & Co. are authorized by the inventor, to warrant them to perform in all kinds of soil, and to be perfectly strong, and will be sold for a less price than any other similar ploughs. Farmers who intend purchasing this article for the next season, will find it economy to try Freeborn's.

Portland, Dec. 30.

t936

SILK GOODS.

RICH India Satins, a great variety of Shades; Heavy Blk. Satin Levantines—Turk Satins; Gro de Fin—Gro de Nap—Gro de Burlins of various shades—strp'd and fig'd Silks—blk Sinchaws and Sarsnets; Green Sarsnets—col'd Florences; blk silk Hdk'fs. blk Canton and Italian Crapes; Crape Dresses, &c. &c. &c. all very cheap by THOMAS O. BRADLEY. Portland, July 28.

MORE GOOD BARGAINS.

THE subscriber has just received his Fall supply of GOODS, which he is offering at the lowest prices—being an inducement for every one who wants "Bargains" to call.

AMONG THEM ARE

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Pelisse Cloths,

all prices, warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. Blue & Brown CAMBLETS 2s., wide; do. 2s. 6d., & 3s.; PLAID 25 cts. 31 cts.; Green & Red Flannels 25 cts.; Pongees 50 cts.; Rraw Silk Shawls 9s., 10s. 6d., & 12s.; Blk Lace Veils 1 to \$5; Blk Canton Crapes, best quality \$3.50; Fancy Hdkfs. 25 to 75 cts.; Calicoes 12 1-2 to 1s. excellent quality and colors;—Brown Sheetings 6 1-4 and 7 cts.;—Sheetings 8 and 9 cts.; Belt Ribbons 6d and 1s.; Cap Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Laces, Buttons, Silk and Twist; Umbrellas; Tickings 12 1-2 and 1s.; best do. 20 and 25, with an extensive variety of other articles to numerous to particularize.

Purchasers from the country may depend upon getting such goods as they will be satisfied with, and probably upon little better terms than can often be found.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE.

WATTE:—Blue, Mixt, Black and Red YARN of good quality, if brought soon.

Portland, Oct. 3, 1829.

3m15

NEW FALL GOODS

ROGERS & CUTLER,

No. 6, Mitchell's buildings, Middle-street, Portland,

HAVE recently received a prime assortment of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at very low prices, among which are—

60 pieces BROAD CLOTHS of a great variety of colors and prices;
25 pieces of CASSIMERES, blue, black, mix'd, &c.
2 Bales of FANNELS, of all colors & prices: \$4, 9 1/4, 10 1/4 and 11 1/4 BLANKETS;
250 pieces Calicoes, from 12 1-2 cts to 2s.

White Cambrics: Cambric Muslin: Irish Linens and Lawns: Plain and figured Muslins: Swiss Muslins, cheap: Valencia, Cashmere and Brocade Shawls: Fancy Silk Hdkfs: Flax and Bandanna Silk Hdkfs, a variety of Cotton do: Scotch PLAIDS and CAMBLETS, very cheap: Pelisse Flannels and Ratinetts: Circassian, &c. Buttons: Threads: Tape: Silk: Twist: Buckram: padding and a great variety of trimmings and small articles.

Also a grand assortment of PELISSE and HABIT CLOTHS for Ladies wear, of a variety of colors: at lower prices than before sold.

20 bales American Goods, such as Sheetings and Shirtings: Ginghams: Checks: Cotton Batting: Pelisse Wadding: fine Dover and Waltham Cottons: Unbleached: Warp Yarns and Satinets.

All the above are selling cheap for Cash, or will be exchanged at fair rates for Cotton and Wool, and all Wool Flannels. White and colored Wollen Yarn, &c. &c. Our country customers are requested to call.

Portland, Oct. 14, 1829.

6w

SACRED MUSIC.

JUST received and for sale by Asa Barton, the 19th edition of Songs of the Temple, or, Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music—containing several new and beautiful tunes, and pieces suitable for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Also—The Sabbath-school Psalmody, a plain little work for Sabbath-schools.
Norway, Nov. 17.

21

NEW FALL GOODS, FOR CASH.

THOMAS O. BRADLEY, Store No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-St. Portland, has just received 52 Packages seasonable Goods—such as BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SILKS, Merino Shawls and Dry Goods of every description—Cheap for Cash only.

Those indebted to the subscriber of more than three months standing must pay by the first of November, as all remaining unpaid at that time will be left with the Attorney for collection.

Sept. 29, 1829.

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN,

At the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman, No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call.

Portland, June 17, 1829.

MERINO CLOTHS.

27 pieces elegant Paris Merino Cloths colors—royal purple, amaranth, sea green maroon, scarlet, orange, pink and drab, with every other fashionable shade, just received by T. O. BRADLEY, No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street. Portland, Nov. 17.

JOHN DAY

HAS RECEIVED HIS FALL SUPPLY OF CROCKERY.—China and Hard Ware GOODS, comprising an assortment of Shovels—Nails—polished Brass Kettles, a new article—Brass Fire Sets—Knives and Forks—Tea Trays—Hollow Ware—Brass and Japanned Candlesticks—warranted Brushes—Shovels and Tongs—Hemming and Sons Needles, warranted good—Carpenter's Tools—House and Cabinet Trimmings—SILVER SPOONS—an extensive supply of

FANCY GOODS,

uitable for country trade. Wrought Canton COMBS, an elegant article, cheap. Elegant B. Print Dining Sets—rich cut and moulded and common Glass Tumblers—Wines—Decanters, Plates, &c. sort ed Crates—C. C. edged and blue rint Ware of every description, at wholesale and retail at the Furnishing Store for house-keepers. No. 11, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, Portland, Sept. 16, 1829.

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ISSUE(S)

MISSING
